G R S IX-5]

Previous references

File No 254/12

1912-13

(ML)

Serial Nos 1

Later references

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

✓

Serial Nos

Part B for 1911

SUBJECT

Die establishment – of an important – duties in the Sind

From the Private Secy to H. H the Nizam's Govt
D. O no 204

Forwards a note prepared by Sir Wyndham Bailey on duties and states that H.H the Nizam would be glad if some thing could be done to remedy the defects pointed out in the note

W D 1911—GFR—60,000 26-1-12

From Mr Thomas Baker
25/10/12.

G.R.S. 11] 1912. 13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Jmunl)

NOTES

204

File No 12

FILE HEADING

Rice Establishment of municipalities in the State.

From The Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Mysore

Do No. 204 Dated Received

Diary No. 347	Enclos. 1	Spare Copies.	Serial No 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER

Forwards a note prepared by Sir Hugh Daly on Municipalities and states that His Excellency would be glad if anything could be done to remedy the defects pointed out in the note.

NOTES AND ORDERS

To

Second Councillor with Compliments, with a spare copy of the Residents' Note for himself and another copy for

NOTES—First Sheet

GPB—30,000—12-9-11

[G R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mul File No. 204 of 191 2

Serial No

for the use of the French Councillor. I shall be glad if the case is worked up and submitted early.

20. 11 12 (Sd) Jm L

2 The Secretary will please have the case worked up. A note may be put up on each point raised by the Hon Resident

(Sd) D. D le

25 11 12

3 Mr S S Rajagopalachariar is requested to put up a note as personally instructed

(Sd) K R. S.

28 11 1912

4 Submitted with the references called for by the Assistant Secretary.

Mural File No 247 of 1908 is also put up with this file

HMK80

10 12. 1912

NOTE—Contin. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Ind File No. 204 of 1912

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5 In para 2 of the Hon'ble the Resident's Memo it is stated that the number of Municipalities in Mysore is very large and that, though many of them are known as Non-Regulation Municipalities, the present position in this respect is not satisfactory. That the number of Municipalities is relatively larger in Mysore than in any Province of British India, is amply borne out by the following statement :-

Province	No of Municipalities	Average population per Municipality	Average income per Municipality	No of Municipalities with population			
				Below 5000	Between 5000 & 10000	Between 10000 & 100000	Over 1,00,000
Madras	61	34,003	79,229	1	3	55	2
Bombay proper	136†	*14,489	-	14	62	67	3
Sind	25†	*15,582	-	10	8	6	1
Bengal	130	19,703	42,787	8	41	81	.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	51	14,197	32,779	7	13	30	1
United Provinces	89*	*35,003	79,000	-	11	72	6
Punjab	111	17,327	50,071	20	46	42	3
Burma	45-	16,027	84,270	2	21	21	1
Central Provinces & Berar	43*	*14,886	-	7	19	18	1
Berar	13*	*16,870	-	1	2	10	.
North West Frontier Province	10-	*16,467	-	1	6	3	.
Mysore State	89	5,707	10,943	65	20	4	.

* as figures for 1906-07

P. T. O.

Note— Contn sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

G R S. 12]
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6. It will be seen from this that, whether judged by the test of average population or average income Mysore comes lower than any British Indian Province and consequently has, relatively, a larger number of Municipalities. It is also observed that in Mysore so many as 65 Municipalities at present have a population of less than 5000, while the number of such Municipal towns in the whole of British India is only 71. Of the existing number of Municipalities, viz 89, 34 Municipalities have been constituted under the Municipal Regulation of 1906; while the remaining 55 are Non-Regulation Municipalities.

7 In para 3 of the Memo, the Hon'ble the Resident has enumerated certain obvious objections to the undue extension of the Municipal system. Two of these objections, viz the imposition of octroi in almost all the Municipalities and the doubt about the legality of levy of taxation in Non-Regulation Municipal areas, have indeed great force. The Government have already devoted some attention to these two questions and some action has been taken regarding them. The objections may now be considered in detail.

(1) The main source of income of these Municipalities is octroi—a form of taxation which has been subjected to severe and damaging criticisms and which entails the maintenance of a large establishment, encourages every form of petty peculation and hampers trade. The income from octroi in the Municipalities of the State amounts to Rs 2,78,845 while the cost of establishment for its collection amounts to Rs 25,657

Note—Contn. sheet

GPB—20,000—12-8-12

G R S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Serial No

i.e. 10 per cent very nearly. The undesirability of this form of taxation was brought to the notice of the Govt of Mysore and the opinions of all the Deputy Commissioners were called for. The majority of the Deputy Commissioners were opposed to the total abolition of octroi as it would entail considerable loss of income to the Municipalities and as it is not easy to replace it . In view of the expression of this opinion by Deputy Commissioners Government recorded the correspondence in March 1912 giving liberty at the same time to any Municipal Board to submit proposals for partial or the total abolition of octroi if it was so inclined. Thus while the vexatious character of this form of taxation is recognized by Government, its total abolition is, for the time being, considered impracticable as it will mean serious financial embarassment to some of the Municipalities

L. S. No 6981-9
Mil 118-10-11 & 26
March 1912

(2) Another important objection to the existence of a large number of non-regulation Municipalities is as regards the legality of taxation in Non-Regulation Municipalities. It is undoubted that the legal position of these Municipalities, governed by no Statute but possessing powers of taxation and powers to enforce sanitary precautions is somewhat anamolous. This was recognized by Government and was in fact, the reason why the Municipal Regulation was drafted in a comprehensive manner so as to include the mofussil Municipalities as well as the City Municipal Councils. The existence of such Municipalities side by side with those governed by the

Note— Contin sheet

GPB—20,000—12-6-10

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Regulation of 1906 is certainly a feature of the Municipal administration in Mysore which requires consideration.

(3) The other objections stated in the Memo are perhaps not of equal importance as the two noticed above. They are (1) the Deputy Commissioners cannot exercise effective supervision and control over a large number of Municipalities. It may be observed in this connection that, in almost all the Municipalities in Mysore, the Amildar is the Vice President while the Sub Division Officer is being appointed as President in some of the Regulation Municipalities. The bulk of the Municipal work falls thus on the Amildar who will, generally, have one Municipality to look after. Local official supervision is not therefore wanting, though the Deputy Commissioner can exercise but little effective supervision personally (2) The difficulty in collecting taxes and the poor income of the Municipalities. The Hon'ble the Resident draws attention to the figures given in para 10 of the Order reviewing Municipal Administration Reports for 10-11 which show that collection is very backward in some Municipal towns. Statement No. I appended shows districtwar the demand, collection and balance of assessed taxes in the Municipalities in the Province for three years The average of collection of current demand for the past three years is only 76 per cent and this reveals a somewhat unsatisfactory state of things. It is submitted however that, this low percentage of collections, does not seem to have any thing to do with the large number of

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Note— Contin sheet

GPS—30,000—12-8-10

G R., S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Serial No.

Municipalities. Each Municipality has its own collection staff and the remedy for bad collection is to be found in other than the reduction of the number of Municipalitys.

8. In para 4 of the Memo, it has been recognized that the Durbar have been aware of the drawbacks of constituting petty towns into Municipalities and have been considering the question as how the matter may best be remedied. No action could of course be taken until a comprehensive Municipal Law was placed on the Statute book. As soon as this was done in 1906 Government in their Order dated 17th December 1906 ruled that all District Head Quarter towns and towns with a population of 5000 and over which are also sufficiently important to render it desirable to bring them under the New Regulation - - should be constituted under the Municipal Regulation and intimated that the question of regarding the other Municipal towns would be separately dealt with. Accordingly in 1908 the Deputy Commissioners were invited to express their opinion as to which of the present Non-Regulation Municipal towns in their District may be disestablished. All the Deputy Commissioners except one have now reported on this question and the file is being dealt with. No action was taken till now, as noticed in para 6 of the Memo by Government in this respect, as the reports called for had not been fully received.

NO 5221-30
Rnl 255-06-5

Rnl 7 NO 247 of 1908
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9 The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are generally of opinion that some of the Non-Regulation

Note—Contin sheet

GPS—50,000—12-8-10

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Municipalities should continue to exist as before; and suggestions for disestablishing any of them have been received from only 2 Deputy Commissioners, viz., Bangalore and Shimoga. The other Deputy Commissioners are not in favour of converting any of the Non-Regulation Municipalities into Unions. The main reasons urged by them are :-

(a) It is considered desirable that all Taluk Head Quarters should remain as Municipalities.

(b) By being converted into Unions, many of the places would lose a large part of their revenue, and consequently the same attention to sanitation and public works could not be devoted in them.

(c) It is urged that the income from Unions would be merged in that of District Boards with the result that the Unions will be neglected.

10. Special stress is laid by the Deputy Commissioners on the necessity of Taluk Head Quarters being continued as Municipalities. If this view is accepted entirely, the result would be that no appreciable reduction in the number of Municipalities can be made as there are 77 Taluk and Sub Taluk Head Quarters in the State. There is no cogent reason, except perhaps a sentimental one, why each and every Taluk Head Quarter station should be a Municipality. It may be argued that by the conversion of many of these into Unions, their income would suffer with the consequent neglect of sanitation, etc. It is true that in

Note—Contn sheet

GPS—50,000—12-8-10

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Unions, octroi and other sources of Municipal income are not available. In many the present sources of revenue are unduly low. The imposition of the house tax at the rate mentioned in Section 20 of Local Boards Regulation in lieu of the Mohatarfa rates decreases the revenue in a Union to a considerable extent. At present, shop tax cannot be levied in Unions and the Deputy Commissioners have been urging that this should be remedied. With a slight increase in the rate of house tax and with the levy of shop tax in Unions as in villages, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioners, the income of the Unions may perhaps be increased sufficiently, even though octroi may not be levied. The Local Boards rules already provide that the income from a Union should be spent in the Union itself. Moreover, the functions of a Union as described in Section 82 of Local Boards Regulation are as wide and comprehensive as those of Municipalities. Thus there is not much room for apprehension that the conversion of a Non-Regulation Municipality into a Union necessarily entails hardship in every case.

Rule 132(4)

X

11 Besides these points, there are certain other considerations which have to be taken into account in this connection. The existence of a number of Municipalities enables the Government to distribute the expenditure on Education, Medical relief and sanitation between Provincial revenue add Local or Municipal funds. It is only equitable that a share of the cost of the ~~all the~~ above special facilities ~~cost~~ of which have to be provided in large urban areas with regard to

Note—Contin sheet

GPB—20,000—12-6-10

G R S. 12]
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these matters should be met from the local rates; and the displacement of a number of Municipal Boards would throw additional burden on Provincial and Local Fund revenues. At present the Municipal Boards contribute, for medical relief alone, about Rs13,245 and a part of this expenditure will have to be borne from State funds or Local Boards. Moreover the existence of a number of Municipalities situated in the every part of the Province serves the purpose of political education to the people though it is limited to a small sphere.

12 It must however be stated that the Deputy Commissioners have not perhaps fully realised, while recommending the continuance of D Non-Regulation Municipalities on their present footing, that the indefinite and the anamolous character of these Boards cannot be perpetuated without serious inconvenience and difficulty. The recent case which arose in Kunigal regarding the levy of octroi during evacuation is an instance in point ~~after the passing of the Municipal Regulation~~. As stated in the Memo "it seems to me advisable to regularise the status of the Non-Regulation Municipalities." This seems to lie at the root of the whole question. The point for consideration therefore is how this could best be remedied without losing the sight of the fact that, (in the words of the Government of Bombay) Government "should not willingly see any Municipalities from which the people derive any

Note—Contn sheet.

G R.S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

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substantial benefit, abolished".

13. In para 8 of the Memo of the Hon'ble the Resident, it is suggested that the attention of the District Officers may be called to this matter and that the criterion for adjudging a town as worthy of Municipal honours should be changed from the standard of a population of 5000 to a standard based on an annual income of - - - Rs5000 exclusive of loans etc. As stated above in para 8 of this note the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners have already been called for and before taking further action in the matter Govt. will have to lay down clearly the principle which should guide them in constituting Municipalities.

14. It is stated in the Memo that by admitting towns with a population of 5000 persons, the number of Municipalities in each District is likely to swell out of all proportion to the area. This does not seem to be quite in accordance with facts. It is found that, in fact, either standard yields practically identical results. Statements Nos. IV III and VI show respectively the Municipal towns in Mysore with a population of 5000 and above and an income of Rs5000 and above. It will be seen therefrom that, by adopting either of the two standards, the number of Municipal towns will be just 24. Taking the Mysore District for instance, where there are 10 Regulation and 9 Non-Regulation Municipalities at present, the number of towns having a population of 5000 and

Note—Contin. sheet.

G.R.S. 12]
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and over is just 4. Therefore the standard viz., already laid down by Government as 5000 population will not swell the number of Municipalities in the State, as implied in the Memo; but on the other hand will unduly restrict the benefit accruing from the existence of Municipal Administration.

15. The question may be looked at from another aspect. Statement No. III shows the Head Quarters of Taluks and Sub Taluks which will be disestablished by the standard of 5000 population and also Taluk Head Quarters likely to be disestablished if the limit of an income of Rs5000 suggested in the Memo is adopted. In either case about 55 Taluk and Sub Taluk Head Quarter Stations out of 77 in the whole Province will have to be denied the privileged of Municipal Government. Attention may be invited to the strongly expressed opinion of the Deputy Commissioners that many of the Taluk Head Quarter towns should be continued as Municipalities. The strict application of the standard of 5000 population or of the income of Rs5000 will thus deprive a very large number of Taluk Head Quarter towns as well as towns of commercial importance, such as Bowringpet, Tiptur, Arsikere, Sagar, etc of Municipal administration. It has the additional disadvantage of compelling Govt. to take a step backward by disestablishing some Municipal towns which have already been constituted under the Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Note—Contin. sheet.

GPB—30,00 :—12-8-10

G. R. S. 19]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Ml File No. 284 of 1912

Serial No.

Of the 34 towns now governed by the Municipal Regulation 13 towns have a population of less than 5000 and 12 towns have an income of less than Rs5000.

16. The conclusion that may be fairly arrived at is that the standard of 5000 population or an income of Rs5000 is very high considering local conditions and considering that Mysore is less populous and less rich than many of the British Provinces and that the adoption of either standard will result in the reduction of the number of Municipalities in the State to the low figure of 24. It is also clear that the rigid standard adopted in some of the most advanced British Provinces cannot be strictly applied to Mysore. Even in Bombay where h the Municipal conditions are somewhat similar to those in Mysore, there are about 19 Municipal towns with a population of less than 4000. In Bombay as in Mysore, the limit set by the Regulation is a population of 2000. A proposal to raise the population qualification to 5000 was considered in Bombay but was negatived on the ground that there were already Municipal towns having less than the proposed minimum and no sufficient cause was shown for disfranchising them. It is true that the example of Madras, quoted in the Memo, points to a different direction. It is understood that in Madras, a population qualification of 10,000 and above is insisted upon. This is certainly a very high limit, unsuitdd to the conditions in Mysore, and is not followed in Bombay or in Bengal where the limit fixed in the Act is only a population of 5000. (Section 10 of Bengal Act III of 1884 as amended by Bengal Acts IV of 1885 & IV of 1894)

Form—Comm. sheet.

APR—50|909—12-2-09

G. E. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Inl File No. 204 of 1912

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17 It is respectfully suggested that the standard of qualification necessary for constituting a Municipality in Mysore may be fixed at a population of 4000 as a general rule. But in exceptional cases even towns with a population of less than 4000 may, for special reasons, be recommended and be constituted Municipalities. This is the rule in Bombay at present and is likely to prove useful as a working standard. I have prepared a statement to show how this rule would work with respect to the existing Municipalities. This statement No. IV appended shows which of the Municipal towns can be disestablished and which can be retained as Municipality under the Municipal Regulation. It will be seen therefrom that about 42 towns including such towns as may be considered suitable for Municipal honours owing to their commercial or other importance, though containing less than 4000, may be constituted into Regulation Municipalities; and the remaining 47 Municipalities or 50 per cent of the existing number maybe disestablished and converted into Unions. Forty two Municipalities for the State do not seem to be a large number and of these about 38 will be Head Quarters of Taluks.

18. It is therefore submitted that the rule suggested in the preceding para may be adopted and immediate action may be taken with regard to the disestablishment of the Municipal towns noted in the Statement, as desired in the Memo of the Hon'ble the Resident.

See 1

Nors—Comm. sheet.

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

dd File No. 2024 of 1912

Serial No.

By The Assistant Secretary's note deals fully with the Question raised in Sir Hugh Daly's note I may be permitted to supplement it with some remarks for ease of reference on three points on which I am unable to agree with the opinion of Asst Secy

The obvious objection to the undue Extension of the Municipal System as enumerated in para 3 of Sir Hugh Daly's note are

(1) The impossibility of the Exercise of effective Control by the Dept Comm over the affairs of the large number of Municipalities in their District

(2) The great objection against Octroi which is incidental to municipal administration

(3) The doubtful legality of taxation in the non Regulation Municipalities

(4) The difficulty of collecting municipal taxes as Evidenced by the large amount of arrears

(5) The impossibility of financial independence in the case of Small Municipalities with limited income

NOTE—Contin. sheet.

G. R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 204 of 1912

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I shall take the above subjects in order

(1) Impossibility of effective control by Deputy Commissioners

As observed on page 6 of the Annual Secy note, though the ultimate supervision & control over all the municipalities in the District rests with the Dep^y Comr, the immediate responsibility for their administration remains with the Amildar as Vice President who has rarely more than one or two municipalities to look after. It cannot in the circumstances be said that the municipalities suffer by lack of effective supervision by Dep^y Comr. At any rate the matters will in no way be improved by the conversion of the minor municipalities with incomes of Rs 1000 & upwards into Taluka Boards as the larger number of income, they will then receive even less attention than they now do, at the hands of the Dep^y Comr

(2) Objections against octroi

As for the other subject, the amended

Note—Contin. sheet.

G I P—33,000—1-C-12.

R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

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Serial No.

7 Aug 12

Collection in which the Case for action has been fully discussed may be perused. It will be seen that while every one admits that the action is open to certain strong objections as pointed out in the Hon'ble Member's note, there is almost a consensus of opinion that in the present state of the country it is impossible to replace it by any other form of taxation which would be equally effective and less unpopular. The great advantage of this tax are that being indirect it is least felt and that it only by the consumers of the articles of luxury on which it is levied, and that being an old tax, people are quite accustomed and reconciled to it. As regards the action taken by the Govt of United Provinces for the abolition of octroi, it may be pointed out that the terminal tax which was proposed to be substituted for it has been subjected to severe criticism. It may also be observed that it is too soon to say how far the Experiment (for it is only an Experiment) will turn out successful

Note—Contin. sheet.

G1E—68,000—1,-7-12.

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and that it is quite possible that the Govt of India Central Finances may have to restore the tax after a time, as was done in the C.P. States & Bangalore where, after trying the abolition for a term of years the municipality had to resort to it again to save itself from financial Embarrassment. In the words of Sir K Sheshadri quoted at page 4 (Part II) of the Memorandum "Improvement perfection is rarely attainable on practice Octroi is the best under the present circumstances It is less unpopular and more paying than any other long list of taxes which are likewise imposed".

While I therefore look upon the absolute abolition of Octroi as impracticable in the present State of the Country I think that there can be no objection to minimise its evil effects by exempting from its operation such articles as do not yield a sufficiently large income commensurate with the trouble involved and the public annoyance caused in its collection It has been recognised by Government

Norm—Comin. sheet.

R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Rl File No. R04 of 1912

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and steps are accordingly being taken to reduce the number of dutiable articles, as far as possible in all the Municipalities

(3) Doubtful legality of taxation in Non regulation Municipalities

The recovery of taxes under the Non Regulation Municipalities is based on the Proceedings of the Chief Commr which have the force of laws in Ryotwar and the legality does not appear to have been questioned by the new

A reference to the correspondence with the Residency in connection with the passing of the Municipal Regulation of 1906 will show that the object of such in passing the Regulation was not to legalise the taxation in the minor Municipalities but to place their organization & administration on an improved footing so as to give them greater powers to deal with matters relating to Sanitation, public health &c. In these days of Enlightenment & progress the position of the minor Municipalities must be governed by any Regulation must no doubt

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NOTE—Contin. sheet.

GIE—68,000—17-C-12.

R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Rel File No. 207 of 1912

Serial No.

appear premature and anomalous But the remedy for this is not, in destablishing the municipalities and converting them into Unions but in giving them greater life & vigour by bringing them under the operation of the Municipal Regulation

(4) Difficulty of collecting rural taxes

As observed by the Assessor in his note the somewhat low percentages of collections in many of the municipalities is to be attributed not to the large number of the municipalities but to the slackness of the collection staff The conversion of these municipalities into Unions will not, simpliciter, improve matters in this respect as it will be found that the collections in many of the Unions are equally bad & unsatisfactory

(5) Impossibility of financial independence in the case of small municipalities

A study of the past history of the smaller municipalities with about which perhaps rare exceptions this has been

Note—Contin. sheet.

R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | dl File No. 202 of 1912

Serial No

on the part of these scanty resources, been [illegible] self supporting and do good. it will be found that it is not so much these small non-regulation municipalities as the larger ones — like Tyabji Bangla Shamgarh — that have received subsidies had not from-first to most than recent numerous regulations

I have so far dealt with the objections raised by Sir Steyn Daly & Mr. Wilson to Extension of the Town System. The remedies proposed by them are

(1) Conversion of those of the non-Regulation municipalities into Towns

(2) Fixing the minimum limit of annual income for Regulation Municipalities at Rs 5000/-

As regards the former proposal, I share the opinion expressed by most of the Dept's Civil that the Conversion of the minor municipalities into Towns which it will not be attended with any appreciable advantage, will be detrimental to their interests in that it will

(1) Seriously affect their Revenue

Note—Contin. sheet.

(R. S 12)

General and Revenue Secretariat | dl File No. 204 of 1912

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and make it impossible for them to give even the Small amount they are now paying for their sanitary & other requirements

(2) Completely deprive them of their financial independence and of all voice in the utilization of their receipts, as there will get merged in the District Funds on the administration of which the Municipal Panchayats have, at present, practically no voice or control.

In respect of the Second proposal of Sir Walter Duke I have nothing to add to what the Assistant Secy has stated in his note as to the results to which the adoption of this proposal will lead

After a careful consideration of the whole question my opinion based on my Experience of as a District officer of the working of the Municipalities & Unions is as follows

(1) The Constitution of the Union Panchayats

Note—Contin. sheet.

(1 R. S 12)

General and Revenue Secretariat

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municipalities which are not governed by any Regulation is no doubt always anomalous and not suited to present times and conditions. These municipalities should therefore be either converted into Unions or brought under the Regulation.

(2) It is for better and for worse in the interests of these municipalities to bring them under the Regulation than to convert them into Unions. They will keep them better in funds & abreast of their local wants. It will also ensure to them a greater amount of financial independence & greater control over the administration of their own affairs.

(3) All Taluk headquarters towns should be brought under the Regulation, whatever may be their population or income. This will give them, besides their advantages mentioned above greater prestige. There is also the question of sentiment, as observed by the Board; and I do not see why sentiment should not be respected especially when it is combined with these advantages.

(4) As regards the other municipalities (about 12 in number),

NOTE—Contin. sheet.

G1 E—60,000—17-6-12.

3147 24

[H S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

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Serial No

Such of them as have a pay Bill of not less than 2000 (this may be increased to 3000 if considered desirable) may be brought under the Regulation and be paid converted with Income

10/2/13

Dewan 10/2

of Durbar three Councillors.

NOTE—Contn sheet.

[R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Jud File No. 204 of 1912

Serial No

These files received from the Secrett. Secy have been kept by pending orders of Govt on the recommendations of the Central Legislative Govt Committee. Now that the matter is engaging the attention of the N S D. Investigations were solicited as to whether these files may also be submitted to him in Continuation

Mms 28.9.16

Please take them to the N S D & enquire if he wants them & so they may be given.

~~Shew please~~ If he does not want them, resubmit them to me.

Mm 29/9

Resubmitted The N S D was pleased to say that these files were not wanted by him now

Mms 30 9 16

Keep them by until final orders are issued on the Committee's report

11/10

Mm 4/10

L.S by Mis-c 33-16.

325 27/5/16

The file has to be recently recorded with a copy of the G.P. No 3005-55 Jud 132-16-1 dy 16.11.1916 sanctioning an

Note—Contin. sheet.

R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Ind File No. 204 of 191 2

Serial No.

a Scheme for the development of Local Self Govt in Mysore
May not this proc be returned to Rr IV
HK
6-2-17

A copy of this G.O. has perhaps also been and the file recorded
Returned to Rr. IV
12/2

Seen
14/2

To know how things to be done now. If not file
15/2-17

Note—Comin. sheet.

G1 E—68,000—1-7-12.

G O No 3005-55—Mr. 132-16-1, dated 16th November 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No 3005-55—Mi 132-16-1, dated 16th November 1916.

PRELIMINARY

Brief History of Local Self-Government in Mysore.—The first step in creating local bodies for the control of local affairs was taken in the State in the year 1862 when Municipal Committees were experimentally constituted for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore The measure having proved a success, similar Committees were formed for the remaining district head-quarter towns and gradually for other towns also By 1872-73, there were fifty-eight municipalities serving the needs of an urban population of nearly 5,00,000 with an annual income of Rs 3½ lakhs The next step was the constitution in 1874 of District Committees in rural areas for the administration of local funds levied within the district, to provide for works and undertakings, such as roads, wells and other sources of water-supply, hospitals, *dharmasalas*, markets, etc. These Committees were constituted and worked under the executive orders of Government, except in the case of Bangalore and Mysore cities The need for placing the working of these bodies on a statutory and definite basis was indeed felt very early, but practical action was taken only after the institutions had been working for well-nigh half a century The Local Boards Regulation came into force in 1902 and the Municipal Regulation in 1906

2 *Reasons for a Forward Step* —The question of enhancing the usefulness of these bodies for improving local administration has engaged the attention of the public and been pressed on the notice of Government for some time past In a letter to the Government of India, His Highness' Government wrote in 1885 "In working these Committees it has been found difficult to awaken in the minds of the non-official members most interested in the administration of local funds, a full sense of their powers and duties and the whole administration of the funds has practically fallen into the hands of Government officers This is chiefly owing to the preponderance of the official members and to the undefined and almost unlimited subordination of the Committees to Government officials in the administration of the funds" These remarks would apply with equal force at present, especially with regard to District and Taluk Boards and minor municipalities in spite of the advance in education and enlightenment in recent years There is reason to believe that the apathy displayed by the non-official members of the local bodies is attributable to a great extent to—

(1) the deficiency of the elected popular element,

(2) the want of reasonable powers of disposal over their funds, and

(3) interference in details exercised by departments of Government over the affairs of local bodies

Government therefore consider that the time has come to review the progress made and to take such forward steps as may be necessary in order to associate the people more largely with the administration of local affairs

3 *Investigation by two Committees and a Conference*—In February 1914, a Committee was constituted with Rajasevadhurina Mr M Kantaraja Urs, C.S.I., as Chairman and the marginally named gentlemen as members, to consider what improvements were necessary in the constitution and functions of local bodies. In accordance with G O No. G 9260-3—G M 67-13-264, dated 15th May 1914, another Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr C Srinivasa Iyengar, with the gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin as members, to investigate the scope of operation and financial organisation of the several local funds and to propose measures for their revision and for placing local finances on a satisfactory footing The reports of the two Committees which were published respectively, in May and June 1915, contain a full discussion of these subjects The thanks of Government are due to the members of the two Committees for the careful and satisfactory manner in which they went into the questions and for the valuable reports submitted by them

Mr K P Puttanna Chetty
" P Raghavendra Rao
" K. Chandy
" P G D'Souza.
" B Srinivasiengar
" H Ramaiya.
" M C. Ranga Iyengar
" A Ramanna.
" D Venkataramaiya.
" C. Seshadri Iyengar
" C Subba Rao
" B Narasinga Rao.
" K Shankaranarayana Rao.
" A V Ramanathan (Secretary)

Mr K P Puttanna Chetty
" A. Rangaswami Iyengar
" J S. Chakravarti.
" E R. Subbaroyer
" D Venkataramaiya.
" C S. Doraisami Iyer
" N S. Subba Rao.
" S. R. Balakrishna Rao.
" S. Shamanna (Secretary)

In June 1915, on the initiative of certain leading non-official gentlemen, a Local Boards Conference, presided over by Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr K P Puttanna Chetty, was convened to discuss the whole question of reforms in local self-government This Conference, on which nearly all the local bodies in the State were represented, considered the recommendations of the two Committees referred to above and placed Government in possession of the views of the public on all the important questions involved

The specific recommendations made by them will now be discussed and the decision of Government as to the practical action to be taken on each will be indicated

MUNICIPALITIES

4 *Classes of Municipalities*—Taking municipalities first, there are two classes of municipalities at present, *viz*, those governed by the Municipal Regulation of 1906 and those governed by executive orders The number of such municipalities at the end of 1914-15, as compared with that in 1906-07, is given in the accompanying table together with particulars of income.

No 3005-55—Mr. 132-16-1, dated 16th November 1916

Statement showing the number of Municipalities classified according to their income.

Serial Nos.	District	Under Rs. 1,000		Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500		Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000		Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000		Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000		Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000		Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000		Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000		Over Rs. 20,000		Total		Number of Regulation Municipalities		Number of Non-Regulation Municipalities		Remarks
		1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Bangalore			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	7	6	6	6	1		
2	Kolar			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		8	6	6	6	2		
3	Tumkur			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							6	6	6	6			
4	Mysore	1	1			1	1			1	1	1	1					1	1	11	10	11	10			
5	Hassan									1	1	1	1	1	1					8	8	8	8			
6	Shimoga											1	1					1	1	8	8	8	8			
7	Kadur									1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		6	4	6	4			
8	Chitaldrug										1	1	1				1	1	1	6	6	6	6			
	Total	1	1	6	6	7	7	6	6	14	12	15	16	6	7	1	1	6	6	60	55	57	55	3		

The table shows that though the number of regulation municipalities has increased during the period, there are still a large number of municipalities administered under executive orders

5 The Local Self-Government Committee suggest that three classes of municipalities may be recognised in the State, *viz*, city, town and minor municipalities. According to them, the existing non-regulation municipalities should not be disestablished but should be brought under the Regulation as minor municipalities, the more complex provisions of the Regulation being declared inapplicable to them Government accept these views which are endorsed by the Conference, with the modification that the limits of population for town and minor municipalities will be 5,000 and 2,000, instead of 7,000 and 2,500, respectively, proposed by the Committee As a result of fixing this limit, many towns which have municipalities now—regulation and non-regulation—may be deprived of the privilege of municipal self-government, but Government reserve to themselves the right to extend the Municipal Regulation to such of them as by past experience have become entitled to retain the privilege On the other hand, as some towns containing the prescribed population may not yet be ripe for municipal administration, Government will introduce in the Regulation an enabling provision so that the rule may not act automatically in every case

It is observed that beyond recommending this classification, the Committee offer no detailed suggestions as regards the varying powers to be given to, and degrees of control to be exercised over, the different classes of municipalities Government are of opinion that a greater degree of control would be necessary, at least for some time to come, in the case of minor municipalities, where there may be little or no public spirit

6 *Constitution.*—As regards the constitution of municipal councils, Government accept the recommendation of the Conference that the number of elected councillors should be not less than two-thirds of the total strength in city municipalities, half in town and one-third in minor municipalities But in respect of the two latter they reserve discretion to increase the number of elective seats in special cases

7 *Chairmen*—The Municipal Regulation, as it stands, provides for the election of both President and Vice-President, if Government so direct, but till recently, these officers have been generally nominated officials Government are prepared to accept, as a general policy and so far as conditions allow, the principle recommended by the Local Boards Conference, of the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents in city and town municipal councils They also consider that in city municipalities the alternative of a full time paid President who may not necessarily be an official should be provided for in the Regulation In minor municipalities, unless competent men are available, the President will continue to be nominated by Government, the Vice-President being, where possible, elected by the municipal council

8 *Chief Executive Officers*—It is likely that elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents will ordinarily be busy professional men who cannot devote their full time to superintend the details of municipal work Moreover, frequent change of the executive head is detrimental to continuity of policy and administrative efficiency Hence it is necessary that municipal councils should employ paid permanent men, so far as their funds permit, to attend to the routine executive work under the control of, and in subordination to, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The Municipal Regulation contains a provision for the appointment of a Chief Officer in city municipal councils for this purpose This provision may be extended to town municipal councils also with necessary modifications, and an official of suitable rank may be appointed for the corresponding duties in minor municipalities if there is sufficient work for him

9 *Enlarged powers*—The Committee point out that while the Regulation invests municipal councils with very wide and comprehensive powers, the actual control exercised by Government is very large It has been recognised everywhere that a certain amount of outside control is very necessary and is not incompatible with local self-government But such control should be limited to broad questions of policy In accordance with this view, Government increase the powers now exercised by the municipal councils as indicated below

According to the Municipal Regulation the budget of every municipal council should be submitted through the Deputy Commissioner to Government who may sanction it with such modifications as they deem fit It has been frequently

represented that advantage is taken of this large and comprehensive provision for exercising very minute interference in details Government agree that there is much force in this view They consider that only the budgets of city and town municipalities should come up to them for sanction and that it would be sufficient if the budgets of minor municipalities are scrutinised and sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners Ordinarily, the scrutiny of the Government or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, will be limited to the following points —

(*a*) Whether the budgetted receipts are framed with due regard to the actuals of the previous years

(*b*) Whether the prescribed closing balance is maintained

(*c*) Whether due provision has been made for the repayment of loans, if any, due to Government or to others, and for contributions for services rendered by Government departments

(*d*) Whether there is any extravagant expenditure on establishments (Section 177 of the Municipal Regulation)

(*e*) Whether all the standing orders and rules framed by Government are duly observed.

The interference of the sanctioning authority in other matters should be as limited as possible The municipal councils will also be given the power to make reappropriations of budget grants both under major and minor heads, and to sanction additional grants without trenching on the prescribed minimum balance except for the purpose of increasing expenditure under establishment

As against these enlarged powers, Government reserve to themselves the right of making a half-yearly local audit of municipal accounts and for this purpose a certain percentage of establishment charges incurred will be debited to the municipal councils concerned The Deputy Commissioners will be authorised to review all municipal administration reports except those of the city municipalities

10 *Increased Scope of Work* —The Local Self-Government Committee and the Conference recommend that the administrative control of elementary education, medical relief including vaccination and *muzrai* institutions be vested tentatively under proper safeguards, in selected municipal councils. Government have no objection to try as an experimental measure the system of gradually transferring the control of elementary education and medical relief to municipal councils When the municipal councils concerned make definite proposals in this behalf, they will receive favourable consideration As regards *muzrai* institutions, Government are not in favour of the transfer of all of them to the control of municipal bodies Minor institutions may be so transferred as circumstances permit, but in the case of major institutions, the better course appears to be to vest them in committees of their respective devotees as contemplated in the Muzrai Regulation

11 *Municipal Resources and Taxation* —The income of 89 municipalities at the end of 1914-15 amounted to Rs 10,79,916 About 32 8 per cent of this was from octroi House-tax and mohatarfa contributed 21 1 and 8 8 per cent, respectively The expenditure of the same year was Rs 11,98,328 The incidence of taxation per head of population was about Rs 1-8-8.

12 The Local Finance Committee have no suggestions to make as regards fresh sources of income and their recommendations are confined only to the readjustment of the shop tax and octroi They suggest that (1) octroi may be abolished and replaced by terminal taxes on goods in municipalities situated on railway lines and (2) that, in lieu of the *mohatarfa* shop tax, profession taxes on the same scale as in Madras might be levied. They also recommend the enhancement of the house tax There are no data at present available to show how far the adoption of these recommendations will result in any appreciable increase of revenue In their order dated 26th March 1912, Government have laid down their policy with respect to the abolition of octroi and it does not seem possible to go further at present They, however, consider that there is great scope for augmenting the revenues of municipalities by better and more systematic enforcement of the existing powers of taxation and by proper collection of their current demands. The rates of house tax are in many instances unduly low and no systematic action is taken to revise the classification of houses and buildings with reference to their

market value. From the latest administration report it is seen that only 87 per cent of the current demand and 38 per cent of the arrears of previous years were collected Government would urge on all the municipal councils the importance of obtaining the maximum income under the present rules and of taking every opportunity of increasing their resources Each municipality may submit to Government definite recommendations suited to local conditions for any modification of the existing system of municipal taxation, *e g*, abolition of octroi and replacement of any of the taxes by others suggested by the Committee on local finance Government are in agreement with the view of this Committee that the income of municipalities should be derived from a few direct sources which can be easily and economically collected and accounted for, and that their expenditure should be limited to those services which secure the greatest benefit without a disproportionate outlay on general or supervising establishments

13 The Local Finance Committee also recommend that municipal councils be empowered to raise loans from the public for productive works Legislative action to give effect to this has already been taken and it is for the municipal councils themselves to submit definite proposals to Government As regards the question of grants-in-aid they are being sanctioned in the case of municipalities for useful works such as sanitation, water-works, drainage, etc., involving heavy outlay As far as funds are available, Government are prepared, as a general rule, to grant half the capital cost for schemes duly approved by Government, provided the municipal council satisfies Government of its ability to raise the other half and to meet the annual maintenance charges In places where exceptional difficulties exist in this respect, there will be no objection to give special aid as occasions may arise, for water-supply and other large and urgent schemes of public improvement

14 To carry out the above scheme for the development of local self-government in municipal areas, the Municipal Regulation will have to be amended, detailed rules framed in regard to the various matters dealt with above, and most of the non-regulation municipalities will have to be re-constituted on a statutory basis. A draft Regulation and rules embodying all the changes will be circulated to all regulation municipalities for their views and suggestions.

LOCAL BOARDS

15 *Proposals of the Local Self-Government Committee*—With regard to the Local Boards in rural areas, the Local Self-Government Committee supported by the Conference have made certain far-reaching proposals calculated to raise the importance and powers of Taluk Boards and Unions Under the existing Local Boards Regulation, the Taluk Boards and Unions are merely the agents of the District Board with authority to discharge such duties and functions as may be delegated to them by the latter As no such delegation has been made, they are merely consultative assemblies and have not hitherto served any very useful purpose in rural boards administration

The Committee have recorded the opinion that the Mysore Local Boards Regulation is illiberal in the conferring of powers on Local Boards, the Taluk Boards have been wholly inactive, the *personnel* of the Taluk Boards has been unsatisfactory, the funds at the disposal of Local Boards are inadequate, and that the system saps the very spirit of local self-government and should be abolished wholesale It is complained that a large portion of district funds is now spent through the Public Works Department, that the Local Boards are fettered by many restrictions by Government and that there is undue centralization A large number of recommendations have been made by the Committee for the re-organisation of Local Boards The scheme suggested by the Committee is briefly to constitute Taluk Boards as incorporated bodies, having their own independent funds, with authority to frame their own budgets, and exercising all the functions of the District Boards within the limits of their jurisdiction It is also proposed to raise the status of Unions and make them more independent

The Committee have, in paragraphs 49 to 53 of their report, submitted a detailed working scheme to give effect to their recommendation, defining the specific powers which they wish to see allotted to Unions, Taluk Boards and District Boards.

16. *Modifications of the proposals.*—Government accept the general principles on which the Committee's scheme is based, but would modify the scheme on a few essential points

(1) First as regards constitution, it is desirable that there should be an elected majority in all rural boards, and that the proportion of the elected element should be, not less than two-thirds in District Boards and half in the case of Taluk Boards. The rules regarding elections will be revised so as to empower graduates, advocates and pleaders to vote at, and stand for, election As a rule, either the President or the Vice-President of a rural board should be elected. Under present conditions, it will not be possible to have elected Presidents in the case of the majority of the Boards, but in all such cases, the Vice-Presidents may, as far as possible, be elected A carriage allowance may be granted to them, if necessary

(2) It is proposed by the Committee that the area of the Taluk Boards should be, not the recognised unit of the taluk but the revenue sub-division which consists of one or more revenue taluks Government consider that the balance of advantage lies in favour of having the taluk as the unit, and accordingly direct that the existing provision under which each taluk has a board of its own may be adhered to, but its powers be enlarged as recommended by the Committee

(3) The definition of the spheres of work between the Taluk and the District Boards outlined by the Committee would suggest that the District Boards would be merely supervising bodies with no distinct functions of their own It is very necessary that the vitality of the District Boards should not be sapped by leaving them practically nothing to do The proper course appears to be that the District Boards should take up under their own control those functions and services which require a co-ordinated organization throughout the district and delegate to the Taluk Boards such functions as could be more or less localised For instance, the Taluk Boards may be given the control of markets, slaughterhouses, travellers' bungalows and *musafirkhanas*, planting and care of avenue trees on roads in their control, cattle pounds, etc, while the District Boards may retain the construction and maintenance of roads, which pass through a large portion of the district, construction of large public works, maintenance of relief works, whenever necessary, management of ferries, etc The actual distribution of functions in each district will have to depend upon local circumstances and each District Board may submit proposals in this connection to the Government for sanction The allotment of funds will, under this suggestion, follow the duties assigned to each Board, but it may be laid down as a statutory rule, that not less than one half the proceeds of the local cess in each taluk shall be placed at the disposal of the Taluk Board concerned

(4) One important suggestion made by the Committee is about the employment of a separate engineering establishment by local bodies to carry out public works instead of entrusting them to the State Public Works Department as at present The proposal will involve a redistribution of charges in the Public Works Department but Government will be prepared to consider any proposal for the transfer of District Fund works to the Local Boards concerned, wherever the latter are ready to take over such works

(5) The Committee have left the question of village organisation out of consideration in their scheme But a system of local self-government will be incomplete unless every village in the State is also brought under some form of statutory organisation Under the existing system, unions are constituted under the Local Boards Regulation in a few villages and the remainder are not properly looked after It is necessary to introduce some definite organisation into a larger number of villages For this purpose it is proposed to place the Village Improvement Committees already working in the State on a statutory basis under the supervision of the Taluk Boards concerned, as herein-after explained

17 Under the scheme suggested, the existing system of Union administration will be abolished and power will be taken to constitute Village Committees for all the villages in the State These Committees will be designated "Village Panchayets" The number of members will not be less than three nor more than seven The majority of the members will be elected and they will have an elected President, not necessarily the Patel or the Shanbhog of the village

No. 8003-55—ML. 132-16-1, DATED 16TH NOVEMBER 1916.

The Panchayets will have three distinct functions as under —

i. Ordinary duties connected with the maintenance of roads, sanitation, water-supply drainage, etc

ii. Improvement work, as specified in the Village Improvement Scheme

iii. All other communal work connected with education irrigation, pasture lands, village forests, village courts, etc.

Provision will be made in the Regulation to enable Government to extend the functions of the Panchayets, as circumstances permit, in selected villages, with regard to the supervision and control of village education, and other communal interests as provided in Clause (iii)

As regards finances, the income from local taxation in the village and other sources, such as, grants from Government or District or Taluk Boards will be constituted into a Village Fund which should be administered by the Panchayets. They will have their own budgets and their own establishment and will be vested with powers to raise an additional cess when necessary, subject to such conditions as may be laid down in this behalf Generally, they should be self-supporting and a set of simple accounts will be prescribed for their use

The effect of these proposals will be to co-ordinate and systematise all the various orders issued by Government for the improvement of rural areas and bring those areas under the Local Self-Government scheme

The necessary provisions giving effect to these changes will be incorporated in the amended Local Boards Regulation

18. *Enlargement of the Functions of District and Taluk Boards*—The Local Self-Government Committee recommend that, besides the functions assigned at present to the rural boards, the control of primary education, medical relief, veterinary dispensaries and *muzrai* institutions may be handed over to them As already decided with regard to municipal councils, there is no objection to hand over the control of primary education, medical relief and the care of veterinary dispensaries to the District and Taluk Boards As in the case of Municipal Councils, some minor *muzrai* institutions may also be placed under the control of the Local Boards.

Under clause J of Section 7 of the Local Boards Regulation, the District Board may take up any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort, convenience and welfare of the public. Owing to paucity of funds, very little work outside the usual functions assigned to them appears to have been taken up by the District Boards so far In England and other countries, the tendency is to develop the District Councils so that their activities may range over all matters calculated to promote the welfare of the public. The ideal that Government desire to keep in view is to develop the District Boards gradually into real District Councils. But for the present, Government consider that in matters which do not ordinarily come within their functions, such as local questions connected with the general administration of the district, the District and the Taluk Boards may be authorised to pass and submit resolutions for the consideration of Government, under rules to be framed in this behalf

19. *Finances of the District and Taluk Boards*—The Local Finance Committee have dealt exhaustively with the question of the finances of the rural boards. The outstanding feature of their financial situation is the want of elasticity of revenue and the consequent difficulty to meet the growing demand for increased expenditure on the services already undertaken or to undertake fresh services. It is stated by the Committee that fresh sources of income cannot be easily devised and that grants-in-aid from Government are necessary to enable the Boards to discharge their allotted functions satisfactorily Their recommendations may be thus summarised —

(i) (*a*) The Local Fund General may be abolished, the services now maintained by it being distributed between District Funds and Government according to their character

(*b*) The Village School Fund may be similarly abolished and primary and vernacular education in rural areas transferred to District Boards.

(*c*) The District Board in each district may take up all the functions that are suitable for local bodies, including primary education, the entire cess and other

receipts of the Local Fund General and Village School Fund being transferred to that body

(ii) To enable District Boards to discharge all their functions, a sum of Rs 23 lakhs is estimated to be necessary Towards this, a Government grant-in-aid of Rs 7 lakhs is suggested in addition to the transfer of the whole of the *mohatarfa* now credited to general revenues amounting to about Rs 3 lakhs

The net result of their proposals for the reorganization of the existing funds will be as shown below —

RECEIPTS

	Rs.
Average receipts under District Funds for three years ending 1914 15	8,95,122
Average receipts under Local Fund General for the same period	2,13,447
Average receipts under *mohatarfa* for the same period	2,63,486
	13,72,055
Add Village School Fund—average for the same period	2,38,519
	16,10,574

Exclusive of the Village School Fund, the receipts for the District Fund will thus be increased by over 50 per cent if the Committee's proposals are sanctioned

20 Government approve of the recommendations of the Committee as regards the abolition of the Local Fund General and the transfer of the charges now debited to that Fund to Government Whatever may have been the reasons for constituting it originally as a distinct fund, the paucity of funds in the hands of local bodies leaves little justification for appropriating a part of the local cess for meeting the cost of services which are provincial in character

21 The assignment of the *mohatarfa* to local bodies which is recommended by the Committee involves a sacrifice of general revenues to the extent of Rs 2,63,000 In view, however, of the great need for increased funds for the District Boards and for stimulating their activities, Government accept this recommendation

22 The question of the Village School Fund stands on a different footing It does not appear desirable to merge this fund which is devoted to the promotion of primary education in rural areas into the general balances of the District Boards Government have accepted the recommendation of the Local Self-Government Committee that the control of primary education should be gradually transferred to Local Boards When this recommendation is fully given effect to, the Village School Fund will be practically transferred to the local bodies Till then, separate accounts will continue to be maintained for the fund.

23 In addition to the assignment of the Local Fund General and the *mohatarfa*, the Local Finance Committee have recommended that a lump sum grant estimated at about Rs 7 lakhs should be given by Government to the Local Boards It is understood that the Committee intended that this grant-in-aid should be given gradually Government, however, are of opinion that the consideration of this question may be postponed till the Boards show some capacity for self-help and make serious efforts to increase their revenues By the assignment of the Local Fund General and *mohatarfa*, an addition of over 50 per cent, as already stated, has been made to their income and no further financial help can be given by Government at this stage It is, however, open to any District Board to approach Government for grants-in-aid equal to any additional revenue they are able to raise

24 *Provision for Local Improvements and other Development Schemes* —In addition to these measures, Government consider it desirable that District and Taluk Boards should have power to raise loans for the purpose of undertaking or financing important improvement and development projects in the areas concerned. District Boards can now borrow under the Regulation subject to the sanction of Government Taluk Boards which will be incorporated bodies under the proposed scheme may also be expressly empowered by legislation to borrow subject to the sanction of Government

In order to guarantee re-payment of such loans or to accumulate funds for specific useful purposes, the District and Taluk Boards may be empowered to levy a special cess within their respective jurisdictions The levy of such a special cess should be agreed to by a three-fourths majority of all the non-official members of the Taluk Board or District Board, as the case may be, present at a special meeting to be held for the purpose, and should be approved by Government

25 The loans so raised will be utilised for the objects referred to in Section 7 of the Local Boards Regulation as well as for the agricultural and economic improvement of the areas concerned, including construction of irrigation works and water supply tanks and canals, special repairs to the same, water supply and drainage works in rural areas, roads and tramways, village extensions, demonstration farms, encouragement of rural industries, etc

Conclusion

26 It will be observed that a considerable increase of powers and functions of the local bodies has been sanctioned and it rests with the local authorities to exercise these powers with due caution and in the best interests of the areas under their control Government desire to state that, with a view to safeguard the efficiency of local administration, they will not hesitate in cases of proved incompetence or default by local bodies to withdraw any of the powers granted and to ensure efficient performance of their duties by the exercise of the authority vested in them by law For some time to come, Government will endeavour, as far as possible, to render assistance to any Municipality or local body by lending them trained executive or engineer officers to work under them Government, however, hope that under the operation of these orders, a spirit of self-help and initiative will grow up which would enable local bodies to train their own staff and provide for all their wants by developing local energy and resources

L KRISHNA RAO,
Offg Secy to Govt., Rev Dept

To—The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The President, Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.
The President of the Sringeri Municipal Board, through the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Heads of Departments.
The Chairman Local Self Government Committee
The Chairman Local Finance Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference.
The President, Local Boards and Municipal Conference of 1915

THE PRESS TABLE.

Exd —C R

For Col 2054-12
811
27

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION in MYSORE.

I mentioned this subject to Mr Campbell at Ooty last month. His Highness subsequently spoke to me [illegible] & kindly said that he would be pleased to see anything that I had to note about it. The present note is by no means exhaustive, nor have I been able to examine the matter in detail, on reading the municipal reports, the

D. O No. 3633.

27

The Palace, Mysore,
16th November 1912.
3147

12 13
Col
2054-12

My dear Sir,

His Highness desires me to send you the enclosed note prepared by Sir Hugh Daly on Municipalities. His Highness would be glad if you would go into the matter officially and see whether anything can be done to remedy the defects pointed out in the note.

Yours sincerely,

M. Visvesvaraya Esq., C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

P.T.O.

Vide Dewan's order overleaf
DV
21/11/12

Darbar are probably aware that the Govt of the United Provinces, at the instigation of Sir John Hewett, is making strong efforts to

Confd 20-12-12
21

"THE ADMINISTRATION of PUDUKOTTAI"

Subs: No. 41
21-11-12

To

Second Counsellor with compliments, a spare copy of the Resident's Note for himself and another copy for the use of the First Counsellor. I shall be glad if the case is worked up and submitted early.

29/11/12 R.C. W. 21/11.

The case will please have the case worked up [illegible] the instructions contained in the Resident's 25/11/12

Mr. S. Nagappalachari is requested to put up a note as personally instructed

28/11

i.o. & l. 2.4-12
811
21

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION in MYSORE.

I mentioned this subject to Mr Campbell at Ooty last month. His Highness subsequently spoke to me & kindly said that he would be pleased to see anything that I had to note about it. The present note is by no means exhaustive, nor have I been able to examine the matter in detail; but, on reading the municipal reports, certain points have occurred to me that may perhaps indicate the lines on which improvements might be effected.

2. The most striking feature in Mysore Municipal Administration is, I think, the very large number of Municipalities. From the report for 1910/11 it appears that there are no less than 38, as against 66 in the whole of the Madras Presidency. I am aware that many of the Mysore municipalities are known as "non-regulation" & are administered under an executive order of the Darbar; but the fact that numerous units, which can hardly be more than villages, are dignified with the title of Municipality & are empowered to levy certain local taxation seems to me to suggest that the present position is not satisfactory.

3. There are certain obvious objections to the undue extension of the Municipal system:-

(a). The main responsibility for the conduct of municipal business rests with the Deputy Commissioner of the District. The development of public spirit has not been a marked feature in municipalities in British India, & the onus of introducing reforms & improvements lies very largely on the shoulders of the officials whose duty it is to supervise & control the working of these local bodies. In the Mysore district alone there are at present no less than 10 regulation & 9 non-regulation Municipalities. It seems to me to be quite impossible that the Deputy Commissioner should combine with his other multifarious duties the effective control of 19 Municipalities

(b). One of the main sources of income in Municipalities of both classes appears to be octroi. This particular form of taxation has been frequently subjected to severe & damaging criticism, & the Darbar are probably aware that the Govt of the United Provinces, at the instigation of Sir John Hewett, is making strong efforts to

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abolish octroi entirely. The levy of octroi requires the maintenance of a large establishment & opens the door to every form of petty peculation. Apart from these necessary evils, we are faced with the fact that trade in Mysore must suffer considerably from the levy of octroi in so many places & from the delays & inconveniences which this must cause to goods in transit.

(c). The locality of taxation in the non-population Municipalities seems to be open to question. I shall refer again to this point when considering the action already taken by the Darbar in the last few years to regularise this branch of their administration.

(d). It appears to be evident that grave difficulty is found in collecting the various taxes. The reports each year toll the same tale & I need only invite attention to para 19 of the Report for 1910/11, which shows that the arrears are very heavy in a large number of the Municipalities.

(e). The income of many of the Municipalities is so small that it is quite impossible for them to carry out any effective improvements without assistance from State revenues. I attach a statement, taken from the Report for 1910/11, from which it will be seen that 63 out of the 88 Municipalities enjoyed incomes, exclusive of Public Debt, of not more than Rs 5,000; while only 5 had incomes of more than Rs 20,000. It seems to be clear that the large majority of the Municipalities can never attain real financial independence & that, if they are to keep out of debt, they must depend on the Darbar for a generous measure of assistance or must eke out their existence in a condition of approximate stagnation.

The Darbar have evidently recognised the drawbacks attending undue extension of the Municipal system, for, in 1902, they passed the Local Boards Regulation constituting panchayat & taluk boards on much the same lines as those adopted in the Madras Presidency, where there are some 380 "village unions". Those unions are managed by panchayats under the taluk boards & the funds at the disposal of the panch are raised by a house-tax & by fees for certain temporary licenses. The duties of the panchayats are primarily to look after the cleanliness

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which extract entirely. The levy of cesses requires the maintenance of a large establishment & opens the door to every form of petty peculation. Apart from these necessary evils, we are faced with the fact that trade in Mysore must suffer considerably from the levy of cesses in so many places & from the delays & inconveniences which this must cause to goods in transit.

(c). The legality of taxation in the non-regulation Municipalities seems to be open to question. I shall refer again to this point when examining the action already taken by the Darbar in the last few years to regularise this branch of their administration.

(d). It appears to be evident that grave difficulty is found in collecting the various taxes. The reports each year tell the same tale & I need only invite attention to para 28 of the Report for 1910/11, Order on file which shows that the arrears are very heavy in a large number of the Municipalities.

(e). The income of many of the Municipalities is so small that it is quite impossible for them to carry out any effective improvements without assistance from State revenues. I attach a statement, taken from the Report for 1910/11, from which it will be seen that 65 out of the 68 Municipalities enjoyed incomes, exclusive of Public Debt, of not more than Rs 5,000, while only 3 had incomes of more than Rs 20,000. It seems to be clear that the large majority of the Municipalities can never attain real financial independence & that, if they are to keep out of debt, they must depend on the Darbar for a considerable measure of assistance or must eke out their existence in a condition of approximate stagnation.

4. The Darbar have evidently recognised the drawbacks attending undue extension of the Municipal system, for, in 1902, they passed the Local Boards Regulation constituting panchayat & taluk boards on much the same lines as those adopted in the Madras Presidency, where there are some 800 "village unions". These unions are managed by panchayats under the taluk boards & the funds at the disposal of the panch are raised by a house-tax & by fees for certain temporary licenses. The duties of the panchayats are primarily to look after the cleanliness

of the villages &, in certain major unions, they are also respo. for the drains & roads. In the Darbar's Notification No 30 -Lo(. 4-08, dated the 9th Sept 1908, a number of non-regulation Municipalities in Mysore were abolished & constituted as unions.

6. In 1904, the Darbar examined the Municipal Law of 1871, which only applied to the towns of Mysore & Bangalore, & letter No 296, dated the 1st October 1904, was received in the Residency office. The Darbar explained that the Minor Municipalities had been formed from time to time by executive order, & that there was no legal authority for enforcing obedience to most necessary rules of sanitation, &c. They accordingly forwarded a revised Regulation. This Regulation came into force in 1906 &, in their Proceedings for December 1906 (page ox), the Darbar ordered Deputy Commissioners to submit a list of towns to be brought under the Regulation & intimated that all District Head-Quarter towns & such Mofussil towns, with a population of over 5,000 persons, as the Deputy Commissioners thought suitable, should be made regulation Municipalities. It was added that all other non-regulation Municipalities would continue to be administered as such until it was finally decided whether they should be converted into Unions or Municipalities, or dispensed with.

6. The Darbar thus clearly recognised the inconveniences of having all these petty Municipalities, which possess no legal status, & it is interesting to note the progress that has been made since the promulgation of the Regulation of 1906.

An examination of the Municipal Reports indicates the following results:-

In 1907/08, there were 88 Municipalities, of which 86 were non-regulation. During the year action was taken to bring 15 of these under the Regulation.

In 1908/09, there were 88 Municipalities. Twenty local areas were notified as Regulation Municipalities & preliminary action was taken in 6 other cases.

In 1909/10, there were 88 Municipalities, 25 of which were Regulation, & preliminary action was taken in the cases of 5 more.

In 1910/11, there were 89 Municipalities, of which 27 are said to be

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(1911-12)

regulation. Appendix I to the Report indicates,however,that th—— are now,or shortly will be,36 regulation Municipalities.

7. It will appear therefore that the only action taken on the Durbar orders of 1903 is that 36 Municipalities,governed by the elaborate regulations of 1906,have been brought into being,while no attempt seems to have been made during the five years under review to abolish the smaller non-regulation Municipalities or to reduce them to Unions. The immediate result would seem to be that the work of Municipal administration has increased considerably since the new regulation became law,& that no corresponding reduction has been made by the elimination of units which,prima facie,are never likely to rise to the dignity of a Municipality.

8. I have no final conclusion to propose & I merely venture certain tentative suggestions indicating the lines on which,as it seems to me, preliminary action might perhaps be taken.

(i). The attention of District Officers might,I think,be called to the consideration of those non-regulation Municipalities which might at once be reduced to the status of village Unions,rather than of those to which the regulation might be applied. An immediate [illegible] decision could probably be formed in the case of a large number of the smaller units. Incidentally,the abolition of octroi in these areas should prove beneficial to trade,as indicated in the second of the above objections to the undue extension of the Municipal system.

(ii). It appears to me to be worth considering whether the criterion adopted by the Durbar for adjudging a town worthy of full municipal honours is altogether satisfactory. I am inclined to think that,by admitting towns with populations of 5,000 persons,the number of Municipalities in each district is likely to swell out of all proportion to the area. As already pointed out,the Myaung District now contains 10 regulation Municipalities & it is possible that others out of the 9 non-regulation Municipalities may rise to the same status. I think there can be little doubt that this number is excessive,when the area of the district is taken into account. I would suggest,for the consideration of the Durbar,the advisability of fixing a limit based on annual income,rather than on population. Even

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if this limit were fixed as Rs 5,000 (exclusive of loans,&c) ~~——~~ which is certainly a low & modest limit ~~——~~ it would result in reduction of the number of Municipalities to approximately 35 or ~~——~~ for 8 districts such a number would appear to be reasonable, having regard both to the duties of the officials on whom the main work of municipal administration devolves, & to the check on trade caused by the levy of octroi within municipal areas.

9. Whatever action the Durbar eventually decide to adopt, it seems to me to be advisable that very early steps should be taken to regularise the status of the non-regulation municipalities. The legal machinery has now been in existence for six years; but, so far as can be ascertained from the Municipal Reports which have been received up to date, no attempt has been made to define the number of Municipalities.

Camp, Morena,

9th November, 1911.

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Statement for the year 1910/11, showing the numbers of Municipalities, with their incomes (excluding public debt, 1911-12)

Districts.	Under Rs 1000	Rs 1000 to 1500	Rs 1500 to 2000	Rs 2000 to 3000	Rs 3000 to 4000	Rs 4000 to 5000	Rs 5000 to 6000	Rs 6000 to 8000	Rs 8000 to 10000	Over Rs 10,000	Total
Bangalore.	-	1	1	5	3	-	2	-	-	1	13.
Kolar.	1	1	3	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	11.
Tumkur.	-	2	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	10.
Mysore.	2	3	4	3	2	-	3	1	-	1	19.
Hassan.	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	8.
Shimoga.	2	1	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	10.
Kadur.	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	7.
Chitaldroog.	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	10.
Totals	5	9	16	14	13	6	12	7	1	5	88.

Note. An additional Municipality was constituted during 1910/11 at Maddur in the Mysore District; but no figures for this have been given in the Report. Including Maddur, the grand total of Municipalities is 89.

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IV. L

Statement showing the balance of w

Municipalities	1909–10			
	current demand under assessed taxes	Balance of assessed taxes at the end of the year		
		Pertaining to previous years	Pertaining to current year	Percentage of current demand to
Bangalore city	81,820	47,289	24,237	30
Mysore city	47,408	17,430	23,648	49
Bangalore Dt	26,702	3,175	4,693	18
Kolar Dt	24,877	4,835	5,842	22
Tumkur Dt	22,834	4,265	6,263	27
Mysore Dt	32,318	14,483	9,178	28
Hassan Dt	16,263	2,499	2,963	18
Shimoga Dt	22,258	2,465	4,743	21
Kadur Dt	20,538	8,679	6,964	34
Sringeri	1,354	143	369	27
Chitaldrug Dt	23,263	1,049	4,724	20
Total Province	321,455	106,312	93,024	29

1. Municipal taxes for the last three years (ending with 1911-12)

1910–11				1911–12				Average for the last 3 years			
Current demand under assessed taxes	Balance of assessed taxes at the end of the year			Current demand under assessed taxes	Balance of assessed taxes at the end of the year			Current demand under assessed taxes	Balance of assessed taxes at the end of the year		
	Pertaining only to previous years	Pertaining only to current year	Percentage of current arrears to demand		Pertaining only to previous years	Pertaining only to current year	Percentage of current arrears to demand		Pertaining only to previous years	Pertaining to current year	Percentage of current arrears to demand
2,737	59458	20,326	25	83,791	32,936	13,776	16	82,793	43,561	19,446	23
40849	17,455	13,061	32	40,612	14,129	8,190	20	42,790	16,338	14,766	35
4735	4,704	4,524	17	26,860	5,114	5,061	19	26,766	4,331	4,759	18
6,815	4,293	5,899	22	27,051	3,583	5,463	20	26,914	4,287	5,735	21
22,850	2,944	2,993	13	23,117	1,597	1,612	7	22,934	2935	3,623	16
34057	15,531	9,698	31	33,617	18,152	10,584	32	32,331	16055	9,520	30
15,900	3,318	2,775	18	16,042	4,410	3,450	22	16,068	3,407	3,063	19
23,613	4,708	4,687	20	23,854	4,997	4,149	17	23,242	4,057	4,526	20
20,399	9,352	6,118	30	20,662	8,457	3,915	19	20,540	8,826	5,666	28
1,302	179	191	14	1331	76	181	14	1,329	133	247	18
24,664	2,966	3,847	16	23,972	2,728	5,072	21	24,966	2,248	4,548	19
3,16,421	1,15,863	74,119	23	3,20,779	94,179	61,483	19	3,19,663	1,06,118	76,199	24

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Statement Showing the Municipal Towns in the State (i) with a population of 5000 and over, and (ii) with an income of Rs 5000 and above

District		Name of Municipality	Population		Name of Municipality	Income of Municipality Rs
Bangalore	1	Bangalore City	88657	1	Bangalore City	2,99,463
	2	Channapatna	7624	2	Channapatna	6011
	3	Doddballapur	7272			
	4	Devanhalli	6313			
Kolar	5	Kolar	8193	3	Kolar	10,339
	6	Siddaghatta	6512	4	Siddaghatta	5,194
	7	Chikballapur	7661	5	Chikballapur	12,055
				6	Bowringpet	9,709
				7	Chintamani	9,917
Tumkur	8	Tumkur	6039	8	Tumkur	18,176
	9	Sira	5572	9	Gubbi	5,093
	10	Chikanayakanhalli	5188	10	Tiptur	10,556
Mysore	11	Mysore City	71306	11	Mysore City	1,75,276
	12	Seringapatam	7457	12	Seringapatam	7,457
	13	Nanjangud	7246	13	Nanjangud	7,246
	14	Chamarajnagar	6556	14	Chamarajnagar	6,235
	15	Malvalli	5461	15	Hunsur	5,140
Hassan	16	Hassan	7461	16	Hassan	12,457
	17	Hole-Narsipur	6862			
	18	Arkalgud	5060			
Shimoga	19	Shimoga	13118	17	Shimoga	28,155
				18	Shikarpur	5,807

Kaden	20	Bleiswijkseweg	8537	17	Bleiswijkseweg	24,64
	21	Zuidkade	6618	20	Zuidkade	10,620
				21	Berger	6,530
Bleiswijk	22	Bleiswijkseweg	6986	22	Bleiswijkseweg	10,540
	23	Zuidkade	10074	23	Zuidkade	31,790
	24	Meridian	5608	24	Meridian	7,209

Statement showing the Taluk and Sub Taluk Head Quarter Municipalities which will have to be disestablished

(i) if the standard of 5000 / population is adopted
(ii) if the standard of Rs 5000 / income is adopted

District	Name of Municipality	Population	Name of Municipality	Income excluding debt heads Rs
Bangalore	1 Hoskote	4552	1 Hoskote	2,719
	2 Nelamangala	1666	2 Nelamangala	2,197
	3 Kankankalli	4870	3 Kankankalli	1,630
	4 Magadi	3024	4 Magadi	3,251
	5 Closepet	3506	5 Closepet	3,000
	6 Anekal	4587	6 Anekal	3,526
			7 Doddaballapur	4,032
			8 Devanhalli	3,676
Kolar	7 Bowringpet	2908	9 Srinivaspur	1,709
	8 Chintamani	2570	10 Mulbagal	3,598
	9 Srinivaspur	3430	11 Bagepalli	733
	10 Mulbagal	2677	12 Gudibanda	1,015
	11 Bagepalli	1962	13 Gauribidnur	1,949
	12 Gudibanda	2392	14 Malur	1,923
	13 Gauribidnur	2617		
	14 Malur	4212		
Tumkur	15 Maddagiri	4545	15 Maddagiri	2783
	16 Koratagere	2965	16 Koratagere	1801
	17 Gubbi	3464	17 Chikkanayakanhalli	4,164
	18 Tiptur	2531	18 Sira	4,713
	19 Turuvekere	2685	19 Turuvekere	1,595
	20 Pavagada	2594	20 Pavagada	1,685
	21 Kunigal	1405	21 Kunigal	3,400

			Population			Income
	22	Hunsur	4772	22	Yedatore	1,738
	23	Yedatore	1655	23	Heggadevankote	758
	24	Heggadevankote	1346	24	Gundlupet	3,620
	25	Gundlupet	4187	25	T Narasipur	996
Mysore	26	T Narasipur	4033	26	Mysore	1,969
	27	Mysore	4255	27	Krishnarajpet	1,564
	28	Krishnarajpet	2337	28	Nagamangala	2159
	29	Nagamangala	3633	29	French Rocks	1,993
	30	French Rocks	1922	30	Malvalli	3,511
	31	Alur	988	31	Alur	3538
	32	Sakleshpur	804	32	Sakleshpur	3,617
Hassan	33	Belur	2631	33	Belur	2969
	34	Arsikere	3686	34	Arsikere	3322
	35	Channarayapatna	2989	35	Channarayapatna	2027
				36	Arkalgud	3,655
				37	Hole Narasipur	4938
	36	Kunigal	1895	38	Kunigal	974
	37	Channagiri	4168	39	Channagiri	2799
	38	Honnali	1049	40	Honnali	2238
Shimoga	39	Shikarpur	4970	41	Sorab	1,515
	40	Sorab	1792	42	Sagar	4,471
	41	Sagar	3684	43		
	42	Kallurkatte	1000	43	Kallurkatte	715
	43	Tirthahalli	2718	44	Tirthahalli	4867
	44	Kadur	2900	45	Kadur	3313
Kadur	45	Yedehalli	1855	46	Yedehalli	1,230
	46	Mudgere	1390	47	Mudgere	1,862
	47	Koppa	1198	48	Koppa	1,573

			Population			Income Rs
	48	Kolakkere	3746	49	Kolakkere	1,922
	49	Hosadurga	2176	50	Hosadurga	1,547
Chitral-drurg	50	Hiriyur	2533	51	Hiriyur	1,743
	51	Chellakere	2505	52	Chellakere	3,695
	52	Molakalmuru	3054	53	Molakalmuru	1,855
	53	Jagalur	3632	54	Jagalur	2,898

N.B. The Town of Sringeri in the Kadur District has been left out in this list. Its population is 2,7[illegible]

Annexure-IV

Statement showing the Federal Municipalities in the State (except Bangalore & Mysore) with suggestions as to how each may be dealt with in future :-

District	Name of Municipality	How it may be dealt with in future	Remarks
1	1 Hoskote	may be retained	The Dy. Com^r
2	2 Doddaballapur	do	considers that
	3 Nelamangala	may be discontinued	the Taluk Hd.
	4 Tyamagondlu (1)	do	Quarters known
	5 Kankanhalli	do	should be con-
	6 Magadi	do	tinued as
3	7 Closepet	may be retained	Municipalities.
6	8 Channapatna	do	
	9 Ramanagaram	do	
	10 Anekal	do	
	11 Sidlaghatta	do	
	12 Chikballapur (2)	may be discontinued	
	13 Kolar (3)	do	
	14 Bowringpet	may be retained	In the
	15 Chintamani	do	Dy. Comr's opinion
		do	all three

Annexure-IV Revised.

	65	Nyamati	May be discontinued
Shimoga Dt.	31	66 Shikaripura	May be retained
		67 Sorab.	May be discontinued
	32	68 Sagar	May be retained
		69 Kallurkalle	May be discontinued
		70 Tirthahalli	do
Kadur Dist.	33	71 Chikmagalur	May be retained
	34	72 Kamikere	do
	35	73 Birur	do
	36	74 Kadur	do
		75 Kadehalli	May be discontinued
		76 Kandagere	do
		77 Koppa	do
	37	78 Sringeri	May be retained
Chitaldrug Dt.	38	79 Chitaldrug	do
	39	80 Davangere	do
	40	81 Harihar	do
		82 Holalkere	May be discontinued
		83 Hosadurga	do
		84 Hiriyur	do
		85 Chellakere	do
		86 Molakalmuru	do
		87 Jagalur	do

N.B According to above suggestion, there will be 40 Municipalities excluding the two City Municipalities.